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Washington (Terr.) - Hospital for the insane.

REPORT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AND

RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

IN THE

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

1885.

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REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

1885.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

FORT STEILACOOM, W. T.,
June 30th, 1885.

To His Excellency, Watson C. Squire, Governor, and the Honorable Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the statute law, the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane in Washington Territory, respectfully present herewith for your consideration, their report for the fifth biennial term, to which are added the reports of the Superintendent and Accountant, the same being made a part of this report.

Nearly two years have elapsed since last we came before you in a similar capacity, and we shall again endeavor to impress upon you the urgent necessity for such legislation as will lead to the establishment and construction of a permanent Asylum. But first, we lay before you a summary of the statistics herewith appended, showing the movement of the Hospital population, expenditures, cost per patient and other matters of interest.

The Hospital year formerly ended August 15th, but the last Legislature passed an act making the fiscal year end on June 30th. Consequently the first year of the biennial term covered by this report is forty-five days less than a full year.

Number of patients August 16, 1883	128
Admitted returned escape—dropped from last report	1
Number admitted from Aug. 16, 1883 to June 30, 1885	173
Total number under treatment from Aug. 16, 1883, to June 30, 1885	303
Number discharged during the term	102
Number died during the term	34
Number escaped during the term	3
Total number of vacancies created during the term	139
Number of patients in Hospital July 1, 1885	164
Increase during the term	35

Total expenditures for the term	$50,208 02
Received from accounts due Hospital	581 86
Net cost to the Territory for the term	49,626 16
Cost to the Territory, per patient, per week	3 61
Cost per patient, per week, deducting cost of repairs, improvements, etc.	3 39⅛
Cost per week, per patient, for the last year of the term	3 17
Deducting cost of improvements, etc the cost per week is about	3 00
Cost at the last report was	4 89
Cost at last report deducting expense of improvements, etc.	4 30

Average daily attendance for '83 and '84	133.
Average daily attendance for '84 and '85	150.
Average daily attendance for the whole term	142.085

By the foregoing summary it will be seen that not only has the number of patients been greatly increased, but that the total expenditures are less than when the Hospital contained but 129 patients; and the cost per patient reduced to the very low minimum of $3.17 in the last year of the term.

Various are the factors that have conduced to the attainment of this

handsome result, chief among which may be mentioned: the low price of subsistence supplies, the clearing and cultivation of more land, by which we are enabled to raise more farm produce, the increase in the number of patients being cared for without adding to the number of employees, by making only such repairs and improvements as were deemed imperatively necessary to carry us along until the meeting of the Legislature, and by the practice of wise economy, born of increasing experience.

The cost per capita of our Hospital now compares favorably with some of the leading Asylums in the United Sates. It is true that in some of their published reports, they show a lower cost per patient, than we do, but in some cases their laws are not so liberal and humane as ours. In some State Asylums, the cost of clothing, and burying the dead is paid by the counties or towns from which the patient is committed. Here the Territory pays it all. It does more; it not only supports them free of charge, but the law expressly provides that no patient shall be discharged or sent away, without suitable clothing, and if without means, a sum of money not to exceed $10.00.

Then again, in other institutions, suitable buildings are provided for an economical administration, and a larger number of patients cared for. These facts should be borne in mind, in comparing our Hospital with other public institutions of this character.

Our laws for the care of the insane are most liberal, humane and proper. What greater injustice could be done to a man, than to send him to an insane asylum, and while he is there confined, sell his property, home, or take his means, while he is helpless, to pay for his care and keeping? Would it be right? Would it conduce to his permanent recovery to return from whence he came and find his hard earned possessions swept away? We think not.

As soon as a new Asylum is built and the proper facilities provided, we should be allowed to receive and accept pay for such patients as are able, and desire to have special accommodations and attendance, but in our present crowded condition, this is impracticable, and probably legislation upon this point is unnecessary at present.

Besides the transaction of the regular business of the Hospital every month, such as the auditing of accounts, purchase of supplies, etc., your Board visits and critically inspects each and every ward, and carefully inquire into and consider all complaints made by the patient, if any there be.

We take pleasure in reporting, that notwithstanding the delapidated and aged condition of the buildings, every part of the Hospital is a marvel of neatness and clenliness.

The supplies are purchased, after advertising for proposals, from the lowest responsible bidder. We have always purchased what we considered the best for the money, of articles offered, believing that it is not always wise economy to purchase poor goods because they are cheap. We are fully satisfied that the Hospital tables are provided with good, plain, nutritious food and plenty of it, without luxuries or wastefulness; and if among the tax payers of this territory, (who are the legal visitors of this institution) there be any who think that the large reductien in the cost per capita has been made to the detriment of the welfare of the patients, we invite inspection. Here nothing is hidden. All parts of the Hospital, the books, accounts, etc, are open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours.

We are pleased to report that the officers and employees exhibit a most commendable zeal in endeavoring to relieve the monotony of Asylum life for the patients. Much has been done by them during the few spare moments at their command, to make the wards and grounds more attractive. At the Assembly Hall, which is provided with an excellent floor and stage weekly gatherings are held, where theatrical and minstrel performances and concerts are given, or an hour or more of dancing indulged in, to the great enjoyment of all who are able to attend. An excellent cornet band made up from employees and patients discourses excellent music frequently, and games of base ball, foot ball, croquet, swinging and other sports are almost daily indulged in at the close of the labors of the day. Through the kindness of the Rev. C. E. Newberry, of Steilacoom, religious services are held twice a month, with an occasional service by kindly disposed clergymen from neighboring towns.

Frequent excursions are made into the surrounding country, when the teams are not otherwise employed, where the patients, in charge of attendants, fish, pick berries or enjoy the beauties of a drive over the prairies.

Christmas, thanksgiving, and other holidays are celebrated as far as is possible under the circumstances, and in fact nothing is left undone to promote the happiness end welfare of the inmates, that the means at our command and a judicious management will permit,

We have been obliged to make some improvements that it was impossible to longer defer, chief among which are as follows:

A new bake oven has been built in the kitchen at a cost of about $170. The old bakery was situated nearly half a mile from the kitchen, and aside from its inconvenience, was in momentary danger of falling in, and could not be remedied.

A new range was also placed in the kitchen at a cost of about $200. The old one was worn out and had become too small for the accomodation of the increased number of patients.

About $200 was expended for new stoves to replace those that had been worn out from long and constant use

A fine new poultry house and a piggery, with necessary enclosures have been built in order that we might increase our stock raising facilities

A new root house and milk room has been built It is 16x24 ft and two stories high—the basement being under ground It is built of stone and brick, and the total cost was only about $60, all the material having been picked up about the place, except the lime, cement and a little lumber, and the work being done without outside assistance The cost of this building will be fully saved in one year by the prevention from freezing of vegetables

Locks for the main halls of the male wards have been purchased at a cost of about $100. These locks were made to order for us by the Yale & Towne Lock Co., of Conn., and are very satisfactory.

A large dormitory has been built adjacent to the first ward which accommodates about eighteen additional patients

The upper story of the annex to the female ward has been fitted and furnished, and a large yard adjacent thereto enclosed by a high fence.

Many of the posts supporting the high fences of the ward yards had become so decayed that the fences were in danger of falling over. These have been replaced by substantial square cedar posts, and one yard considerably enlarged.

A rail fence about a mile in length has been built on the west side of the lake, fencing in a large tract of pasture land.

About ten acres of good land has been slashed around the lake, and four acres of this grubbed and fenced, and is now planted in turnips, cabbages, etc. About six acres have been fenced for a grain field back of the kitchen, and a large park for the deer, fenced with split cedar pickets

New sewers of two inch plank, leading from the kitchen, female ward and laundry have been built, leading through the garden to the edge of the woods where the sewerage is deposited in a large cesspool.

The foundation of the female ward was so badly decayed that the bottom dropped out of a part of it. and it was necessary to put new sills and foundation timbers under a large portion of the entire ward, and a new floor in parts of the main hall. Much has also been done towards making this ward more pleasant and agreeable in the way of papering, painting, carpeting, and the neat handiwork of the matrons assisted by the patients.

The stage in the assembly hall has also been refitted and put into good condition for the amusement of patients with theatrical performances, this at no expense worth mentioning.

We have added to our stock, since the last report, many chickens, hogs, and two cows; the increase being produced at no expense save the erection of suitable buildings Twenty-five head of sheep were purchased, supplying us occasionly with a mutton when needed, and with wool for mattresses.

All the wood for fuel has been cut from our own land.

It is useless to attempt to enumerate the repairs that have been made Suffice it to say that scarcely a day passes but that some repairs are necessary, and if a new board is needed in a floor or wall, the carpenter must needs go to the ground and build up a foundation upon which to commence his repairs.

Of the improvements enumerated, many will be available even after a new Hospital is built, should it be located here.

We find the dam which holds the water supply is about to give away, and we are about to commence the construction of a larger and stronger one.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of $32,500 per annum, or so much thereof as is necessary, to defray the expense of the Hospital. Near the close of the fiscal term ending June 30th, 1884, a temporary injunction, pending a suit for a perpetual injunction, was served upon the Territorial Auditor and Territorial Treasurer, restraining them from issuing or paying warrants on account of the Hospital in excess of the sum of $30,000 per annum, on the ground that the amount appropriated was $30,000 and that the figures had been raised to $32,500 after the bill had passed. We were informed by the Auditor and Treasurer that they could not appear

to show cause why such injunction should not be made perpetual, that they were the legal guardians of the Territorial Treasury, and that as such guardians they could not consistently oppose such suit, as a fraud or forgery had been alleged to have been committed which designed an unlawful appropriation of the funds of the Territorial Treasury, and that as they would not appear to oppose the suit, there would be danger of a perpetual injunction by default.

We considered it our duty as Trustees of the Hospital, to guard its interests, and with a desire to have the matter investigated and tested, as well as to expose any person or persons who were guilty of the alledged fraud, we applied to be made intervenors in the suit as defendants The application was granted, a hearing was had, the temporary injunction was dissolved, and it was decided that that the appropriation was $32,500, the same being the amount as contained in the enrolled bill, signed by the Governor, President of the Council, Speaker of the House, and printed in the laws of 1883 The expense to the Hospital in this matter was $100.

At that time it was reasonable to suppose that the entire amount appropriated would be needed, and we felt that we should prevent the Hospital from being deprived of $2,500 per annum, as well as that all doubts should be set at rest as to whether fraud was attempted

For about five years past, Dr J. W Waughop, the Superintendent, has been constantly on duty, and has been faithful and unremitting in the discharge of his arduous labors We gave him sixty days leave of absence for the purpose of attending the Association of Sdperintendents, which met at Saratoga, N Y, in June last, and to visit Asylums in the east, as well as to give him a much needed change and rest.

He returns to us refreshed, and with many valuable ideas obtained from a careful study of eastern Hospitals, and suggestions from noted Superintendents During his absence we were fortunate in securing the services of Dr A H. Steele of Olympia.

There is a large item of expense connected with insanity in this Territory which does not come within the province of this report It is the cost of transportation to to the Hospital after commitment These bills are audited by the Territorial Auditor, and we have no record of them, but the Auditor informs us that the amount paid on this account during the period covered by this report was $12,292 85, being nearly one-fourth of the entire amount expended for the maintenance of the Hospital. This is altogether too much. But how can it be remedied?

The present law allows probate judges to authorize the selection of a guard to assist the sheriff in conveying patients to the Hospital, but this is entirely unnecessary, except in a very few cases when an extremely violent maniac is to be conveyed here. We often see some poor old decrepit imbecile brought here in charge of two strong able bodied men, a sheriff and a guard. This is all wrong. We have not a warden here who has less than twenty insane men to care for continually. Surely a sheriff should be able to take care of *one* for a few hours, or two days at longest We would suggest that the law be amended, making the counties pay for a guard when necessary, and that the Trustees be authorized to furnish each county with apparatus for facilitating the conveyance of violent patients to the Asylum.

And there is another matter that should be mentioned in this connection. A lady patient is often sent here in charge of one or two men This is wrong and improper, except when the person having the custody of the lady is a near relative A law should be made compelling the sheriff to deputize either a woman or some near relative to convey female patients to the Hospital.

There is too much deception practiced in the commitment of many patients Frequently, sheriffs on bringing a patient to the Asylum will call an officer aside and convey the information that the patient is as yet unaware that he or she has been committed to an insane asylum

The law provides that a person charged with insanity shall have a fair trial, and a jury trial if they so demand, yet how can they demand a jury trial, when unaware that they have been arraigned for insanity. This manner of commitment is doubtless made use of to avoid publicity, and to get patients to the Hospital with as little trouble as possible. But it is wrong To successfully manage an insane person we must have their confidence, and when deception has been used in the very act of their commitment, they are loth to place confidence in the statements and promises of those who have their care and treatment in hand.

Many are the bitter complaints made to us, that they have been illegally committed and deprived of liberty without the privilege of a trial by jury that the law allows them

Many of the patients committed here are insane only upon some particular point, some are intelligent, and fully aware that they are entitled to a fair trial, and we are placed in a painful position when asked to explain why the privileges as granted by the law was not accorded them.

We commend to your careful consideration, the humane law of Wisconsin upon this point. While it preserves to the patient the right of trial

by jury if he or his friends so elect, yet provides that though the trial shall take place in his presence and that of his friends and counsel and the examining physicians and witnesses, all other persons are excluded, and the proceedings conducted with no undue publicity.

The following is the Wisconsin statute upon this point.

"Whenever any resident of this State or any person found therein, whose residence cannot be ascertained, shall be, or be supposed to be insane, application may be made in his behalf by any respectable citizen to the judge of the county court, judge of the circuit court, or any judge of a court of record in and for the county in which he resides, or, in case his residence is unknown, the county in which he is found, for a judicial inquiry as to his mental condition, and for an order of commitment to some hospital or asylum for the insane The application shall be in writing, and shall specify whether or not a trial by jury is desired by the applicant On receipt of said petition, the judge to whom it is addressed shall appoint two disinterested physicians of good repute for medical skill and moral integrity to visit and examine the person alleged to be insane, and such physicians shall proceed without unnecessary delay to the residence of the person supposed to be insane, and shall, by personal examination and inquiry, satisfy themselves fully as to his condition, and report the result of their examination to the judge Such report shall be subsantially as follows:

1. What is the age of the patient?

2 Where was the patient born?

3 Present place of residence?

4 Married, single or widowed?

5 If children, how many, and the age of the youngest?

6 What has been the occupation of the patient, and the reputed pecuniary circumstances

7. Where were the first symptons of the disease manifested, and what were they?

8. Is this the first attack? If not, when did others occur, and what was their duration?

9 What is the cause of this attack?

10. Is the disease increasing or stationery?

11. Are there rational intervals? If so, how often, and what is their duration?

12 Have any changes occurred in the condition of the body and mind since the attack?

13. On what subject or in what way is derangement now manifested? Are there any permanent hallucinations?

14. Has the patient shown any disposition to injure others? And if so, was it from sudden passion or premeditation?

15. Has suicide or homicide ever been attempted? If so, in what way? Is the propensity now active?

16 Has the patient any disposition to destroy clothing or other property?

17. Is there any disposition to filthy habits?

18. What treatment was pursued for the relief of the patient? Mention particulars and effects

19. What is the present physical condition?

20 Has restraint or confinement ever been employed? If so, what and how long?

21. Did the patient manifest any peculiarities of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits before the accession of the disease, any predominent passions, religious impressions, etc?

22. Was the patient ever abdicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco, or any improper habits?

23 Has the patient ever had any injury on the head, paralysis, epilectic or other fits; any hereditary disease, suppressed eruptions, discharges or sores?

24. What relatives, including grandparents and cousins, have been insane?

25. Were the parents blood relations?

26 To whom and where should letters be addressed in case of death, need of clothing, etc.?

27 State any other matter supposed to have a bearing on the case. If epilectic, state duration and frequency of paroxysm.

Upon the receipt of the report of the examining physicians, the judge may, if no demand has been made for a jury, make and enter his order of commitment to the hospital or asylum of the district to which the county belongs, or if not fully satisfied, he may make such additional investigation of the case as may seem to him to be necessary and proper, and at any stage of the proceedings and before the actual confinement of the person alleged to be insane, he, or any relative or friend acting in his behalf, shall have the right to demand that the question of sanity be tried by a jury, and when such demand is made, the judge shall forthwith enter an order for a jury trial. In case a trial by jury is demanded, the forms of procedure shall be

the same as in trials by jury in justices' courts, and the trial shall be in the presence of the person supposed to be insane and his counsel and immediate friends and the medical witnesses All other persons shall be excluded

STATE OF WISCONSIN }
County of ——— } ss

We, the undersigned jurors in the case of ———, having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that the said ——— is a fit person to be sent to a hospital or asylum for the insane. If the jury find that the supposed insane person is sane, they shall simply so state by their verdict. In case the jury find by their verdict that the supposed insane person is sane, the judge shall forthwith enter an order for the discharge of such person The verdict of said jury shall be recorded at length, together with an abstract of all proceedings, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the said judge"

The only changes we can suggest in the foregoing, is that part in relation to the court before which the trial should take place This part should be made to conform with our Code. It should also be left to the discretion of the Probate Judge as to whether more than one examining physician is necessary.

We find by experience, that the law allowing patients free and unrestricted correspondence is productive of much evil, and and injustice to patients; doing them no particular good, and in many cases calling forth reproach from them after recovery, for permitting them to indulge in correspondence, which, when in their right minds causes them deep humiliation, when shown what they have written during their insane attacks. We recommend that the law be amended so as to allow such correspondence to be under the supervision of the Superintendent, and according to his judgment, to be mailed, or held for final disposition by the Board. Your attention is called to the remarks of the Superintendent on this subject.

The time has now come when the commencement of the construction of a permanent Hospital can no longer be delayed The present Hospital is composed of buildings constructed twenty-eight years ago, is full to overflowing, and expenditures for repairs and additions are but transitory benefits. We shall endeavor to delay the building of another ward in the hope that you will provide for the early erection of a new Asylum We made a most urgent appeal to the Legislature of 1883, but they saw fit to delay proceedings in the matter until the next Assembly, urging us to make as few improvements as possible, keep up the old buildings, and cut the expenses down to the lowest possible minimum. This we have done so far as was consistent to the welfare and health of the patients, and we now appeal to you most earnestly and urgently not to delay this long deferred necessity.

The establishment of two Asylums, one east of the mountains and one here, has been advocated There is no economy or wisdom in such a proposition until we shall have had one permanent Hospital built, and even then until its inmates shall have numbered five hundred. Probably the most difficult point you will be called upon to decide is "where shall the Hospital be located?" By all means it should be located west of the Cascade mountains.

1. Because of the equable temperature;

2. Accessibility from all parts of the Territory at all seasons of the year.

3 More than two-thirds of all the patients are admitted from western counties. We see no reason why a change of location from the present one should be desired A more healthful and picturesque location does not exist. It is but a short distance from the steamboat landing and the railroad station. As a matter of economy there can be no conclusive argument advanced for a change. We have here a large tract of land, many buildings that can be utilized here after the new Hospital is built an excellent supply of pure water, and a large force of patients who could assist in the construction of the new building, thus very materially reducing its cost. The only plausible reason that can be assigned for a removal is the lack of good agricultural land But this in our opinion is not a sufficient cause, for this difficulty can be abridged. There are several tracts of good agricultural land not far from here, that could probably be purchased at a reasonable price. It is not necessary to have such land immediately adjacent to the Hospital; indeed, it is very essential that the Hospital should be sufficiently far removed from river bottoms and swamp lands to guard against the danger of malarial diseases.

We heartily endorse the suggestions contained in the excellent report of the Superintendent, relative to the construction of Asylums. We would suggest that a commission of three persons familiar with the care of the insane and asylums be appointed, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of the commission in visiting the Asylums of Oregon and California, in order to collect the best plans embodied in the construction of these three excellent Asylums, and that the said commission be empowered to approve of plans for a new Asylum, and to erect the same either by contract or by the employment of an architect and laborers, as they may deem the wisest and most economical course We earnestly pray that your Honorable Assembly will consider this matter early in the session, that this important measure may receive careful consideration, and the preliminary work and plans settled so that work upon the building may be commenced early next season.

The Superintendent of the Hospital is the chief executive officer, has the general supervision of the entire Hospital, the treatment of nearly one hundred and seventy patients, puts up his own prescriptions, and has a large correspondence relative to the affairs of the Hospital and inquiries from friends of patients

The Accountant, besides keeping the accounts and books of the institution, which of itself involves a large amount of labor, has charge of and issues the stores and provisions, directs the farm, garden and outside work, besides acting as supervisor on all the wards and attending to the business correspondence of the Hospital

At the female ward, the Matrons not only have the care of the patients day and night, but here all the clothing for the entire institution is made, as well as the necessary mending done

Additional help must be provided. An Assistant Physician should be allowed at a salary of not less than $900 per annum, and a druggist who could assist the Accountant in the clerical work The salary of the druggist should be $300 per annum. A night Matron should be provided for the female ward, at a salary of $400 per annum It is unjust to make the matrons work hard all day and then have them robbed of their rest at night.

The daily average number of patients for the next biennial term will probably be fully 200, and in our judgment the lowest possible estimate necessary for the support of the Hospital is $35,000 per annum. We ask that the following appropriations be make for the biennial term ending June 30, 1887:

For current expenses for the two years $70,000 00
For the construction of a new Asylum..... .. .$100,000 00

And a sum for the expenses of the Building Commission, dependent upon the law governing their compensation and visitation of other Asylums, should such a commission be appointed

In closing this report, we take great pleasure in testifying to our appreciation of the earnest efforts of the officers and employees to faithfully perform the laborious and often thankless duties assigned to them. And now, gentlemen, we rest our case with you. It is for you to say whether our humane laws for the care of the insane shall be augmented by the building of a comfortable and substantial asylum, to the end that our Territory may not be ashamed of her work in that grandest and most philanthropic of missions the provision for her insane,

Respectfully submitted,

A F. TULLIS,
GEO. E. ATKINSON,
W. H. PUMPHREY,
Trustees Hospital for Insane, W. T.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

1885.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of law and the by-laws of your Board, I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of this hospital for the fifth biennial period, ending June 30th, 1885

The following tables give the number of patients during each of the two years, and the changes that have taken place.

Annual Summary, 1883-4	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients August 16, 1883	96	33	129
Number admitted from Aug. 16, 1883 to July 1, 1884	55	16	71
Returned escape (dropped from roll last report)	1		1
Number under treatment during the period	152	49	201
Number discharged as recovered	28	7	35
Number discharged as improved	6	2	8
Number died	18	4	22
Total vacancies created	52	13	65
Number of patients June 30, 1884	100	36	136

Annual Summary, 1884-5.	Male.	Female.	Total,
Number of patients July 1, 1884	100	36	136
Number admitted during the year	83	19	102
Number treated during year	183	55	238
Number discharged as recovered	39	4	43
Number discharged as improved	7	7	14
Number discharged as not insane	2		2
Number died	9	3	12
Number escaped	3		3
Total vacancies created	60	14	74
Number of patients in hospital	123	41	164

There was an increase of 17 patients in the period from August 15th 1883 to June 30th 1884. This does not represent a full year by six weeks. The last legislature changed the end of our fiscal year from August 15th to June 30th. The increase for the year ending June 30th, 1885, was 28; making a total increase for two years of 45. The whole number of patients under care and treatment during the two years was 303 Of these, 9 were admitted twice, making the whole number of persons treated 294. During the the two years 78 were discharged as recovered. Three of these recovered twice, and were twice discharged making the whole number of persons discharged 75. Twenty-two were discharged as improved, and two as not insane Of these latter, one was merely a pauper, the other a lawless half-breed Indian boy. Three escaped and 34 died.

There were 173 admissions of 164 persons: 150 were first attacks; 23 had been insane before and treated in this or other hospitals The largest number on the rolls at any one time was 170. The average daily number for 1883-4 was 133; for 1884-5 was 150; for the two years 142. The per cent of recoveries on admissions was, for the first year, 49.29; for the second year, 42.15; for the two years, 45.72. The mortality during the first year, on the whole number treated, was 10.94 per cent.; for the second year, 5 04; average for the two years, 7.99. This result of treatment compares favorably with that of other hospitals for the insane throughout the country.

The following table gives the number of patients under treatment since the hospital was opened August 19th, 1871, together with the percentage of recoveries and deaths and the annual increase.

For the year ending	Number of patients trea'd	Per cent. of recoveries on admissions.	Per cent. died on whole No.	Number remaining.
August 15, 1872	39	12.97	5.12	32
" " 1873	56	45.83	3.57	37
" " 1874	64	37.03	7.81	43
" " 1875	71	14.28	8.45	54
" " 1876	82	28.57	9.75	61
" " 1877	93	65.63	1.06	68
" " 1878	106	40.00	12.08	75
" " 1879	107	46.87	6.54	75
" " 1880	108	27.27	8.33	86
" " 1881	130	61 18	3.84	96
" " 1882	151	30.91	9.93	112
" " 1883	178	40.91	8.37	129
" " 1884	201	49.29	10.94	136
" " 1885	238	42.15	5.04	164
Yearly percentage of recoveries		38.79	6.84	

The above exhibit is given in order to lay before the public an epitomized history of the institution. The hospital was opened under the contract system, August 19, 1871 Twenty-one patients were transferred from Monticello, where they had been kept, and 18 more were admitted during

the year A change was made from the contract to the hospital system in 1876. The number has gradually increased each year until now we have in the hospital, after fourteen years, 164 patients. During the fourteen years 621 patients have been admitted.

I am often asked: "Does anybody ever get well?" "How many do you discharge?" "What per cent. of patients recover?" etc. The table shows that the average percentage of recoveries for the fourteen years has been 38.79, which is a good record. This does not include all who have been discharged. A large number have been improved and sent to their friends to finish their recovery at home, and some have been taken away unimproved. None of these are counted as recoveries. The table also shows that our insane population is constantly increasing. Our territory is rapidly filling up by emigration and natural increase, and, as stated in my last report, we may always count on having to care for at least one insane person for every thousand of population. In some states there are two insane persons to the thousand. Taking the whole United States together, there are nearly 100,000 insane; and as the whole population does not probably greatly exceed fifty millions, there are nearly two insane persons to the thousand in the United States.

OUR WANTS.

It is well known that we are using the old military barracks of Fort Steilacoom for a hospital These barracks are composed of wooden buildings erected from 1849 to 1857. They are scattered around the borders of the old parade grounds. They have served a good end, and were the best provision for our insane that could have been made when they were secured from the United States for this purpose At that time the insane were few and the territory was poor. But now we need something better. The buildings are very old and badly decayed. With the exception of two they are not worth keeping in repair, and ought to be condemned and no longer used. Besides they are full to overflowing, and additional room is imperitively needed.

We need a new Hospital building, and we need it badly.

The territory is able to build it. In justice to herself and her insane she ought to build it at once.

There should be a good hospital erected, plain, substantial, without undue ornament, but of comely appearance. It should be of brick, with stone basement. It should consist of a central building for offices, reception rooms, and for general administrative purposes, with wings extending from either side for the two sexes. It should be two stories high, and, when fin-

ished, capable of accomodating 250 patients. This should be the hospital proper for the treatment of acute cases. For the chronic insane, detached wards can be built about the grounds from time to time as required. The hospital proper need not all be built at once, though this would be desirable, but a plan should be made and such parts of it built every year as is needed, so that when finished it would make a symmetrical whole This plan of building a hospital for acute cases, with detached and less expensive wards for the chronic and harmless insane is meeting with much favor at the present time; and after extensive observations in the Eastern and Western States where I visited a large number of Asylums, and conferring with numerous superintendents, I am satisfied this is the best and most economical plan for us. To carry out this plan we need $100,000, for building purposes, to be expended in the next two years. I do not see how we can do with less, and would recommend that the next legislature be strongly urged to appropriate this amount It is economy in the end to build of brick and stone, for they will not burn or wear out. We ought not longer to be compelled to build temporary wooden additions to our present wards. Private individuals and corporations build costly residences, hotels, business blocks, institutions of learning, and the like. Surely the territory, with all her wealth, is as able as these, and can build a creditable hospital for her insane.

As pertinent to this subject I here introduce the following twenty-six propositions, adopted by the Associaton of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, in 1851, and which still represent the views of this body. This Association was organized in 1845, and has held annual meetings ever since to discuss matters relating to the care of the insane, and is composed of the Superintendents of the Insane Asylums of the United States and Canada:

1. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

2. No hospital for the insane, however limited in its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds for its patients At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution, for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned

3. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

4. No hospital for the insane should be built without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

5. The highest number that can, with propriety, be treated in one building, is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum

6 All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and as far as possible be made secure from accidents by fire.

7. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex—making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

8 Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging-rooms for patients, an associated dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building.

9. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

10 No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

11. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

12 The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood

13. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of access, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire

14. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings

15 The main central building should contain the offices, receiving-rooms for company, and apartments (entirely private) for the superintending physician and family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building

16. The wings should be so arranged that if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes, for the admission of light and air.

17. The lighting should be by gas, an account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy.

18. The apartments for washing clothing, etc, should be detached from the hospital building.

19. The draining should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

20. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air, from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates containing steam, under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

21. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensible to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane, and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly, can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

22. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building, should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus and other machinery.

23. The water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangements, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

24. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets and basement stories should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

25. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms but on one side of a corridor not less than ten feet wide, the external windows should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

26. Whenever practicable, the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

We ought to have a hospital built in accordance with these propositions, embracing as they do the wisdom and experience of those who have had charge of the insane of American institutions.

Our facilities for treating the insane, especially the acute insane, are very imperfect. We need more wards for better classification, and stronger wards than can be made of wooden buildings thirty years old, and which were not made for that purpose. We are receiving larger numbers of suicidal and homicidal cases than heretofore. During the last two years 26 were committed as suicidal, 29 as homicidal, and 11 as both suicidal and homicidal. These desperate cases demand an immense amount of care, to insure them protection against themselves and from one another. We cannot care for them as they should be cared for. If we are expected to guard

against death by suicide and homicide we ought to have every available means possible placed at our disposal. These we do not have, and cannot have, until we have better buildings

I believe our attendants are as faithful and efficient as any anywhere, but we have had the misfortune to have three suicides in the two years. The coroner was notified and a jury impanneled, and an inquest held in each case, and we were exonerated of any blame Suicides do occur in the best constructed and best managed asylums, but we should have such provision that the number would be reduced to as small a minimum as possible Such events are very deplorable, even though we feel conscious of having done all in our power to prevent them

COST PER PATIENT

By the exercise of the strictest economy, and having larger numbers to deal with, we have been able very materially to reduce the average weekly cost from that of former years For the two years covered by this report the weekly cost has been 91 cents less than the two previous years. Then it was $4 30 per week For the last two years $3 39 During the last year of this report the weekly cost per patient for board, clothes, care and treatment, was $2 99, or an average daily cost of 42¾ cents per patient.

Our appropriation by the last legislature was $32,500 per year We have not drawn upon the territorial treasury for the full amount in either year For the first year the balance unexpended was $1712 92. For the second year $7703 37. Making a total unexpended of $9416 29. The reason for the smaller balance the first year is, that from August 15, 1883, to November 28, 1883, we were running on an appropriation of $26,000 per year All of the above will be found in tabular form in the appendix.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the two years the following improvements were made,

New blocks and sills were put under the female ward to prevent it tumbling down.

The second story of the annex to the female ward was divided into six rooms and furnished for use

A new annex to the first male ward, 18 by 40 feet, was built for an associated dormitory for 18 beds for chronic patients.

The airing court of the first male ward was enlarged to accommodate more patients, and an old building which was in the way removed.

A very substantial root house was built, 16 by 24 ft. The basement for storing vegetables was built of cobble stones, and the story above, for a milk room, of brick. This was a much needed building, as our vegetables were in the habit of freezing of winters, and we had no cool place for milk of

summers. It cost but little as we picked up the stones from the prairie, and had the brick on hand from torn-down chimneys, and the mason work was chiefly done by patients

Two other much needed houses with enclosures were built, one for the hogs and one for the chickens.

A new bake-oven was built adjacent to the kitchen in place of the old one which was worn out and situated a long distance from the kitchen

The old brick range was torn down and replaced by a much superior cast-iron one. Both of these were very much needed, and in every way satisfactory.

Two new barrel stoves of heavy cast-iron were made to order at the foundry in Tacoma, to replace box-stoves in two of the wards. These heavy stoves are much cheaper in the end, for they will not burn out by use, while common stoves do not last to exceed two years

COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

The insane are committed by the probate courts, except such criminal cases as are tried by district courts, found not guilty by reason of insanity. These may be committed by the district courts Every person charged with being insane is entitled to a trial by jury if demanded by himself or by anyone in his behalf. In addition to the witnesses there must be an examination of each case, in court, by one or more respectable physicians, who must make out under oath a certificate of insanity before anyone can be committed. With all these safeguards there is little danger that anyone not insane could be maliciously committed. I believe the sensational reports of this character are wholly without foundation, and that the public are becoming more and more convinced that such is the case. Persons not really insane, but only temporarily so from drink, are sometimes sent to us instead of to jail where they deserve to go. Sometimes paupers of small mental caliber are also sent to us, when they should be cared for by their counties. Even cases of youths with depraved morals, who are uncontrollable at home and who are too bad to be at large, and yet who are not really insane, are committed to us when they should be sent to a reform school. But no case of malicious committment has ever come within my knowledge. "The delusion of persecution" is a very prominent one with the insane, and the public should know it.

The costs of committment are paid by the county to which the patient belongs. The costs of transportation, and caring for in the hospital are paid by the territory. The expenses of trial, transportation, custody, and treatment, of all our insane, are therefore, entirely borne by the public. If indigent they are returned to their homes at the expense of their respective counties, when discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

By our present law patients in this hospital are to be furnished material for writing and mailing one letter per week if they ask for it, and are not already supplied. They can write what they please and to whom they please, and their letters are to be mailed by the Superintendent without inspection, under heavy penalty To still further insure their postal rights, the law requires a post office box to be placed in the hospital in a convenient location, so that patients can drop in their letters. The box is to be opened at least once a week by "an authorized post office agent."

This law in my opinion is not desirable. While it is right that patients should correspond with their friends if they want to, it is not right that they should write to any and every one according to their insane notions; I don't think, for instance, that I ought to be compelled to stamp and mail letters addressed to Queen Victoria, the President of the United States, or other persons having no interest in the writers. I ought not to be compelled to send letters abusing an invalid wife, who begs me not to Then again friends of patients ask me not to let them write except to their own immediate family; that they dislike to have them proclaiming their infirmities broadcast This seems reasonable. It touches the sensitiveness of family pride. I ought to comply with this request, but the law does not allow me to The patients ought to be protected in all their rights, and one of those rights is protection from themselves When well they would be glad to know that they had been protected from sending letters that would cause them only mortification.

The post office box is not a success. Patients never use it. They consider their letters important and want them to go at once, and not be kept locked up a week. It is their invariable custom to hand their letters to their attendants, or anyone connected with the hospital to be mailed, and never think of using the mail box. It is given over to the spiders

Dr. Pliny Earle, the veteran Superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, informed me recently, that ten years ago the legislature of Massachusetts made a law requiring him to use mail boxes for his patients. This was done, as ours was, under the prevailing cry that some persons were locked up and were not allowed to write. These boxes were to be opened at stated times by a special committee, who were to set free the captive sane But after ten years no one has used this method of proving his sanity, or of appealing to the committee for release. Much to the surprise of the sentimentalists and sensationalists who caused the law requiring them to be put up, the patients have refused to use the boxes at all. They do not want them. Instead of being filled with letters, they have been made the receptacle of bits of twisted paper, quids of tobacco, anything that could be

stuffed in, except letters. Our experience of six years has been precisely the same. Still they have done good. They have proved that the need for them did not exist. That sane people were not confined.

I think it should be made the duty of the Superintendent to read the letters of his patients. Much can be learned from them as to the mental condition of the writers It should be his duty to retain improper letters, and submit them to the trustees for final disposal

EMPLOYMENT

Proper employment is considered in all asylums as conducive to recovery, Here, as many of the patients as are able and can be induced to do anything, are given some kind of work. Some are very useful, while others are not. Some are very trustworthy, Two are constantly engaged in driving teams and caring for them, and do it well One who has long been with us, works every day in his shop unattended, and makes all our tinware, and makes himself useful in many other ways. Under the direction, and with the assistance of two attendants all our wood is cut, the farm work is done and the various other kinds of labor performed One ward is exclusively devoted to those who work, and is called "the working ward" It now contains 23 such patients Many others are employed in various ways about the wards. The heavy washing is also done by men. In the female department, washing and ironing is done in the laundry by the patients, under the direction of the laundress. They also assist in ward work, sewing, mending, darning, knitting, and the like

LIBERTY WARD

One ward is devoted to trustworthy patients It contains six beds which are generally kept occupied by patients who are never locked up day or night. Besides these patients to whom complete liberty is given many others have their liberty through the day on their parole of honor. This parole is not often abused

RESTRAINT.

Restraint is occasionally used in this hospital, but no patient is under restraint except when it seems absolutely necessary, and is discontinued as soon as possible. Our manner of restraining is with strong jackets, or with leather muffs. These simply confine the hands and do not inflict pain while they allow of exercise. They are occasionally necessary to control outbreaks of violence, prevent the taking off or tearing of clothes, and to break up vicious habits. Sometimes seclusion is used for very noisy patients. This subject receives special attention that no abuse may arise from it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements have always had a prominent place in our treatment of the insane. Our assembly hall is a very common affair, having been converted to its present use from an old barn. With a stage built on at one end and a liberal use of whitewash, it answers a very good purpose. Primitive as it is, I consider it one of the best features of the institution. Here we very constantly meet once a week throughout the year for some kind of entertainment. It has been our good fortune to have violinists among the patients nearly all the time. The hospital possesses an organ. Mr. S. C Woodruff has a cornet band among the employes and some of the patients, so that we have an abundance of music. Our evening's entertainment is various Usually there is dancing, interspersed with songs and recitations, in all of which the patients take a prominent part, and music by the band. These parties are held in the evening, last about two hours, and close by ordinary bed-time Numerous evenings are devoted to theatrical performances by the employes These, with an occasional minstrel entertainment, are the principal amusements at the hall About the grounds base ball and foot ball are frequently indulged in, as well as croquet and swinging.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

We have no chaplain, and are dependent upon the kindness of neighboring ministers for religious services. Since last December Rev. C E. Newberry, of Steilacoom, has held services regularly every first and third Sunday of the month The hospital is under great obligation to him We have also been favored with two services by Mr A J. Baker, of Tacoma; one by Dr. Atkinson, of Portland; two by Rev. D. H Lovejoy, of Tacoma, with present of service books; one by Rev. E. T. Burnell, of Steilacoom; one by Rev. Parker, of Chehalis, and one by Dr Nevius, of Olympia. To all of whom our thanks are due. These religious services fill a want of the insane as well as of the sane They are always well attended, very acceptable, and beneficial in their results. I am glad we have been able to have so many.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are indebted for reading matter for the patients, to Major Gunn, of Olympia, for a copy of the weekly Transcript, which he has long sent free of charge; to the Christian Register, for a weekly copy of that paper; to Mrs. Mary E Nicholson, Mrs G. H. Watson, Mrs. S. D. Howe, Mrs. McMicken, Messrs. E. T. Burnell, Myron Eells, C. H Manning, J. W. Bomer, G. A. Barnes and G. F. Orchard. To Mr. R. G O'Brien for singing, a foot ball, and reading matter; to an evening entertainment by friends from Steilacoom, and to Dr. W. P. Morgan for 26 gold fish These fish were placed in

a basin of mason work, which is continually supplied with fresh water by a small fountain. There they have thrived the year round, even though nearly covered with ice in the winter. For all the above contributions, on the part of the patients I wish to extend thanks

VISITORS

Our hospital is open to visitation to all who wish to see it. This has been our policy from the first. Large numbers visit us every year, as our register will show, and the number increases every year. The whole hospital is cheerfully shown to such as wish to see it all, and to know how our insane are cared for. The patients for the most part are glad to see people from the outside world; but such as do not wish to, are never disturbed in the privacy of their rooms. The policy of allowing free visitation is a wise one It lets the public know what kind of a place it is, and the character of those entrusted with its control. It lays at rest the vague terrors that are apt to be held concerning such a place. Not a few persons have expressed their satisfaction at seeing for themselves, for the first time, a hospital for the insane. Their doubts and fears were removed. They saw no person in cells, and no cells to put persons in; no chains and handcuffs: no "raving maniacs!" The more our hospital is visited the more will it have the confidence of the public, and the more useful will it be, for it will be found to be as so many have expressed it, "not so bad a place after all"

In this connection it might not be out of place to say, that during my visit to the association of superintendents recently, I took occasion to visit numerous hospitals for the insane, and while I found better provision everywhere for their treatment, I did not find the patients in any of the public asylums better fed or clothed, or looking more contented or kindly cared for than ours.

Among the distinguished visitors to the hospital during the past year were John P. Hoyt, of Olympia, and General Kautz, U. S. A., under whose supervision the buildings of the Fort were erected.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and garden are under the immediate direction of the occountant, Mr. S. C. Woodruff. Our famous garden maintains the excellent reputation for productiveness. Between five and six acres of oats are growing this year, on land fenced off from the pasture and a good crop will be harvested. We have cut our wood from the west side of the lake, where there are a dozen or more acres of good land, and are gradually clearing it up to add to our farm. The soil in this place, having a clay bottom, is well adapted for an orchard. The amount of stock raised, and on hand or disposed of, will appear in the appendix.

SUGGESTIONS.

I would ask that the following addition to our force be provided for by the next legislature:

One assistant physician.

One druggist and clerk.

One night-watch for the female ward.

Two assistant wardens.

164 patients are a large number for one physician to attend to To visit and prescribe for them daily is as much as he ought to do. When to this is added the general supervision of the hospital, the writing up of all the cases, conducting a large correspondence, and acting as druggist, the work becomes onerous, and is difficult to accomplish, and to do it thoroughly. For hese reasons I ask for an assistant physician.

The work of the Accountant is too great He has the business correspondence, the care of the store and the issuing of supplies, the care of the farm, garden, and outside work generally, and the book keeping of the hospital To these, daily visitation of all the wards is required of him. The appointment of a druggist, who could assist in clerical work, should be made. With this assistance, and being relieved from ward visitation, his work would still be abundantly large.

I ask for a night-watch for the female ward, for the reason that there is usually a large amount of night duty required in the way of quieting restless patients, nursing the sick, and attending to the various wants of the patients The matron, with her two assistants, look after the patients in the day-time, cut and make the clothing for the whole hospital, do repairing, etc., with the help of their patients. To require them to do night work besides, as they are frequently called upon to do, is too much. I ask for two more assistant wardens for the reason that we need one more now, and will in all probability need two before two years expire.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I wish to bear testimony to the faithful performance of duty on the part of all of my assistants. The duties of all have been arduos and unremitting. They have performed their duty willingly and well, as the condition of all parts of the hospital and its inmates at all times has borne witness. This acknowledgement of my appreciation is justly due them, and cheerfully made.

And to you, gentlemen, I am indebted for your constant courtesy, kindly advice, and words of encouragement and confidence.

With good will reigning within and without, we enter cheerfully upon the work of another year.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN W. WAUGHOP, M. D.

Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Terr.
June 30, 1885.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing the Counties from which one hundred and seventy-three patients were admitted during the period commencing August 16, 1883 and ending June 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	MALE	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Adams	1		1
Asotin	1		1
Chehalis	4		4
Clallam			
Clarke	2	1	3
Columbia	4		4
Cowlitz	3	1	4
Douglas			
Franklin			
Garfield	2	2	4
Island	3		3
Jefferson	7	1	8
King	36	7	43
Kitsap	4		4
Kittitas	1		1
Klickitat	3	1	4
Lewis	9	2	11
Lincoln	2		2
Mason	1		1
Pacific	2		2
Pierce	12	5	17
San Juan	1		1
Skagit		1	1
Skamania			
Snohomish	3	1	4
Spokane	6	2	8
Stevens			
Thurston	6	4	10
Wahkiakum	1		1
Walla Walla	11	3	14
Whatcom	3	2	5
Whitman	4	2	6
Yakima	6		6
TOTAL	138	35	173

Admitted from Counties East of the Cascade Mountains.....51
Admitted from Counties West of the Cascade Mountains.....122

TABLE II.

Showing the nativity of one hundred and seventy-three patients admitted during the period commencing on August 16, 1883, and ending on June 30, 1885.

NATIVITY.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
California	3		3
Connecticut	2		2
Illinois	4	1	5
Indiana	1		1
Iowa	1	1	2
Kansas	1	2	3
Kentucky	4	2	6
Louisiana		2	2
Maine	9	1	10
Massachusetts		1	1
Michigan	3		3
Missouri	2	1	3
New Jersey	1		1
New York	10		10
Ohio	11	2	13
Oregon	2	3	5
Pennsylvania	5	2	7
Vermont	2	1	3
Virginia	1		1
Washington Territory	3	3	6
Wisconsin	5		5
Canada	3	2	5
Austria	2		2
Bohemia		2	2
Belgium	1		1
China	3		3
Denmark	2		2
England	8	1	9
Finland	1		1
France	1		1
Germany	10	2	12
Ireland	18	2	20
Jamaica	1		1
Norway	7	1	8
Prussia	3		3
Russia	2		2
Sandwich Islands	1		1
Scotland	1		1
Sweden	3		3
Wales		1	1
Unknown	1	2	3
TOTAL	138	35	173

RECAPITULATION.

NATIVITY.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Born in the United States	69	20	89
Foreign born	68	13	81
Unknown	1	2	3
TOTAL	138	35	173

TABLE III.

Showing the civil condition of one hundred and seventy-three paitents admitted duritg the period commencing August 1 6, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885

CIVIL CONDITION.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL
Married	34	25	59
Single	90	5	95
Widows		5	5
Widowers	12		12
Unknown	2		2
TOTAL	138	35	173

TABLE IV.

Showing the age of one hundred and seventy-three patients admitted during the period commencing August 16, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885

AGE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Between the age of 8 and 12 years		1	1
" " " 12 " 18 "	3	1	4
" " " 18 " 25 "	16	5	21
" " " 25 " 30 "	16	5	21
" " " 30 " 35 "	21	7	28
" " " 35 " 40 "	21	4	25
" " " 40 " 45 "	25	6	31
" " " 45 " 50 "	15	3	18
" " " 50 " 55 "	11	2	13
" " " 55 " 60 "	7		7
" " " 60 " 65 "	2		2
" " " 65 " 70 "		1	1
" " " 70 " 75 "	1		1
TOTAL	138	35	173

TABLE V.

Showing the occupation of one hundred and seventy-three patients, admitted during the period commencing August 16, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

OCCUPATION.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Barber	1		1
Bookkeeper	2		2
Blacksmith	2		2
Brickmason	1		1
Butcher	2		2
Carpenter	6		6
Clerk	3		3
Dancing and Fortune Telling		1	1
Factory hand		1	1
Farmer	32		32
Fur Trader	1		1
Gambler	1		1
Housekeeper		7	7
Housewife		21	21
Instrument Maker	1		1
Laborer	40		40
Laundryman	1		1
Lawyer	1		1
Lumberman	10		10
Merchant	2		2
Miller	1		1
Millwright	2		2
Miner	2		2
Minor Children	2	2	4
Notary Public	1		1
Painter	1		1
Paper Hanger	1		1
Physician	1		1
Printer	1		1
Prospector	1		1
Railroad Foreman	2		2
Rubber Maker	1		1
Seaman	6		6
Saloon Keeper	1		1
Servant		1	1
Sheep owner	1		1
Shipbuilder	1		1
Shoemaker	1		1
Stevedore	1		1
Steward	1		1
Stonecutter	1		1
Student	1		1
Upholsterer	1		1
Wood Turner	1		1
None, and Unknown		2	2
TOTAL	138	35	173

TABLE VI.

Showing the form of mental disorder of one hundred and seventy-three patients admitted from August 16, 1883 to June 30, 1885.

NATURE OF DISORDER.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Mania Acute	84	16	100
Mania Chronic	20	9	29
Dementia Acuet	1		1
Dementia Chronic	8	5	13
Melancholia	20	4	24
Paresis	1		1
Imbecility		1	1
Not Insane	2		2
In Articulo Mortis	2		2
TOTAL	138	35	173

TABLE VII.

Showing the cause of insanity in one hundred and seventy three patients, admitted from August 16, 1883 to June 30, 1885.

CAUSE OF INSANITY	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL
Hereditary	8	6	14
Intemperance	18	1	19
Self Abuse	19	1	20
Previous attack	11	1	12
Religious excitement	6		6
Loss of property	4		4
Sunstroke	3		3
Domestic trouble	3	5	8
Syphilis	3	1	4
Injury to the head	5		5
Epilepsy	2	3	5
Softening of the brain	3		3
General Debility	2	1	3
Parturition		2	2
Paralysis	2		2
Grief		2	2
Ill treatment		2	2
Injury	2		2
Spiritualism	2		2
Swamp Fever	1		1
Brights Disease	1		1
Disappointment	1	1	2
Hereditary and grief		1	1
Solitary life	1		1
Exposure	1		1
Religious excitement and gestation		1	1
Puerperal		1	1
Unknown	34	3	37
Derangement of sexual system	1		1
Uræmia	1		1
Chorea		1	1
Spinal disease	1		1
Hereditary and financial embarrasment	1		1
Gestation and labor following seduction		1	1
Misfortune	1	1	2
Failure of employment	1		1
TOTAL	138	35	173

TABLE VIII.

Showing the cause of death of thirty-four patients, who died between August 16th 1883, and June 30th, 1885.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Brights Disease	1		1
Bronchitis	1		1
Congestion of Brain	3		3
Consumption	2	1	3
Drowned	1		1
Exaustion from Acute mania	1		1
Exhaustion from Chronic mania	4	1	5
General Dropsy	1		1
Marasmus		1	1
Ovarian Tumor		1	1
Old Age	1	1	2
Paralysis	3	1	4
Paresis	1		1
Pyæmia	2		2
Sclerosis of the Brain	1		1
Suicide	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease of the Brain	1		1
Admitted in articulo mortis	2		2
TOTAL	27	7	34

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT:

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane in Washington Territory,

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your by-laws, I have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of the business and financial transactions of the Hospital for the term commencing August 16th, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

Very Respectfully,

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Accountant.

STATEMENT A.

Showing articles purchased, from whom purchased and amount paid during the term commencing August 16th, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1885:

From whom purchased	Article	Amount
J. G. Weller	Fresh meat	$ 269 36
A. Walter	Merchandise	10 30
Wm. Fannin	do	3 25
R A. Murray	Straw	10 00
John S. Baker	Salt meat	258 00
Rowdebush & Co	Merchandise	642 75
Brownville Woolen Mills	do	428 25
S. C. Woodruff	Cash paid	11 80
A B. Stewart	Drugs	91 45
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	2993 58
Gottfried Zilley	Labor performed	12 00
Wm. Birmmingham	Butter	260 35
Lister, Houghton & Co	Stove	40 56
Treen & Raymond	Merchandise	10 00
Waddell & Miles	Stove	25 00
Dobson & Donahoe	Potatoes	41 07
A. Donahoe	Oats	253 93
Oliff Peterson	Hay	370 00
J. G Weller	Fresh meat	246 58
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	13 75
John Nelson	Horse shoe	4 00
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	5 30
J. W. Waughop	Supt's fund	100 00
J. B. Leach	Lumber	77 25
Wm. Fannin	Merchandise	75
H. H Tullis	Hay	220 50
E. R. Rogers	Merchandise	25 76
Dobson & Donahoe	Potatoes	263 40
Hugh Pattison	Coroner's inquest	26 80
J. G. Weller	Fresh meat	234 06
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	30 50
J D. Lowman	Blank Books	55 00
McClain Chambers	Straw	12 00
Geo. R. Parsons	Cabbage	20 00
Hanson & Co.	Merchandise	56 25
Harvey & Young	Plumbing	27 35
Eliza S Woughop	Postage	11 50
H. H. Tullis	Fresh pork	88 44
J. G. Weller	Fresh meat	250 05
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	34 15
Geo. R. Parsons	Turnips	20 00
Hanson & Co	Lumber	34 47
August Wise	Cash advanced	8 00
D S. B. Henry	Surveying	20 00
H. H. Tullis	Sheep and hay	104 20
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	5 00
S. C. Woodruff	do	13 50
J. G. Weller	Fresh meat	283 34
N. H. Orr	Merchandise	20 75
C. B. Bagley	Stationery	46 00
Hanson & Co	Lumber, etc	64 30
S. G. Ward	Merchandise	15 25
Schafer & Howard	Malt and hops	6 42
Geo. R. Parsons	Turnips	20 00
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	6 00
S. C. Woodruff	do	6 00
J. G. Weller	Fresh meat	281 26
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	16 75
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	66 90
Hanson & Co	Merchandise	61 64
Frank J. Parker	Newspaper	3 00
L. H. Felling & Co	Drugs	11 75
Wm. Fannin	Drugs	2 25

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

From whom purchased.	Article.	Amount
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	46 25
J W Waughop	Cash advanced	20 75
Post-Intelligence Company	Newspaper and adv'ing	30 25
Eliza S. Waughop	Postage	13 75
S. Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	468 00
R. F. Radebaugh	Advertising	22 50
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	42 40
John Carevar	Lumber	46 50
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	1668 80
John S Baker & Co	do	843 58
G. Kellogg & Co	Drugs	81 53
Henry Murray	Potatoes	22 10
H. Hanson	Garden seed	42 07
Waddell & Miles	Boiler	20 00
Joseph Falkner	Labor performed	60 00
Yale and Towner Manufacturing Company	Merchandise	93 70
A. Donahoe	Potatoes	127 41
C. B. Bagley	Stationery and advt'ing	37 50
Geo R. Parsons	Turnips	20 00
E W. Johnson	Labor performed	5 50
Ainslee & Freels	Lumber	162 50
Edward Huggins	Oats and wheat	10 95
Alden & Fay	Brick	64 90
Roudebush & Co	Flour and feed	714 35
Benj. Vincent	Labor performed	39 55
J. G Weller	Fresh meat	30 77
Harvey & Young	Merchandise	7 22
G. Kellogg & Co	Drugs	4 60
F. Eisenbis	Labor performed	10 00
E. A. Light & Son	Freight and wharfage	7 60
W. H. Rock	Straw	5 00
Geo. R Parsons	Turnips	20 00
Waddell & Miles	Merchandise	191 30
G. D Shannon	Potatoes	11 70
John S. Baker & Co	Lard	5 50
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	124 91
S. Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	361 40
do do	do	248 40
H. H. Tullis	Insurance on hospital	326 25
Gustave Breezeman	Bed posts	18 75
Wm Fannin	Drugs	2 00
A. Wise	Cash advanced	9 30
Weekly Chronicle	Advertising	22 50
Weekly Courier	do	22 50
R F. Radebaugh	do	22 50
Edward Huggins	Straw	9 00
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	39 75
O. H. White	Straw	3 75
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	8 25
Hanson & Co	Lumber	22 94
E. R Rogers	Merchandise	25 03
Dobson & Donahoe	Potatoes	21 99
E S. Waughop	Postage	7 50
Schafer & Howard	Malt, etc	43 75
Harvey & Young	Merchandise	27 00
J G. Weller	Fresh meat	5 25
S. C. Woodruff	Cash advanced	5 15
J. W. Waughop	do	5 95
do do	Superintendent's fund	100 00
S. Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	216 30
Total to June 30th, 1884		15,415 60
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	912 66
Brownville Woolen Mills	do	689 25
A. E. MacCulsky & Co	Flour	494 50
Wm. Dunbar	Merchandise	720 79
A. B. Stewart	Drugs	60 27

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

From whom purchased.	Article	Amount.
N Knowles	Merchandise	77 50
A Light & Son	Freight and wharfage	22 10
W. Waughop	Cash advanced	9 50
Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	115 20
Rowland & Purdy	Merchandise	874 08
R. F. Radebaugh	Tacoma Ledger	6 00
Roudebush & Co	Wheat	52 20
Treen, Raymond & Turrell	Shoes	127 50
Isaac Pincus	Bourbon	22 50
H Foster	Service of stallion	40 00
Hanson & Co	Lumber	15 99
Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	165 01
C. Woodruff	Cash advanced	9 45
H. C Bostwick	Coroner's inquest	34 36
H. McGraw	Cash advanced	40 20
Waddell & Miles	Stoves	37 00
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	40 85
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	28 00
Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	134 06
Hanson & Co	Lumber	22 84
J. G. Murray	Threshing	8 00
Eliza S. Waughop	Postage	6 00
Frank Dixon	Potatoes	40 69
E R Rogers	Merchandise	8 27
E. A. Light & Son	Freight and wharfage	5 50
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	5 75
S C. Woodruff	do	7 60
Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	122 50
Hanson & Co	Lumber	31 03
N. H. Orr	Apples	25 00
Wm. Birmingham	Oats	148 76
S. C. Woodruff	Cash advanced	6 00
Harvey & Young	Merchandise	5 18
Schafer & Howard	Malt	15 20
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	6 00
Frank Dixon	Potatoes	144 75
Gustave Breezman	Lumber	14 61
S C. Woodruff	Cash advanced	24 25
S. Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	313 39
Oliff Peterson	Hay	300 00
Eliza S. Waughop	Postage	12 00
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	22 50
Gross Brothers	Merchandise	40 05
Harvey & Young	do	14 70
Lister, Houghton & Co	Stove	97 00
Rowland & Purdy	Provisions	66 30
R. F. Radebaugh	Advertising	24 00
Chronicle Publishing Co	do	24 00
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	44 83
S. C Woodruff	Cash advanced	1 50
Harvey & Young	Merchandise	6 25
Courier Publishing Co	Advertising	24 00
John S. Baker & Co	Merchandise	976 52
Hanson & Co	Lumber, etc	32 26
Benj. Vincent	Boots and shoes	91 75
Gross Brothers	Merchandise	173 80
Bonney & Kahler	Drugs	79 58
Gustave Breezman	Lumber, etc	48 77
A H. Chambers	Fresh meat	352 50
Isaac Pincus	Drugs	27 12
S Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	31 71
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	21 75
Sprague & Hamilton	Merchandise	231 61
Rowland & Purdy	do	815 41
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	do	863 53
Treen & Raymond	Repairing boots & shoes	28 80
Harvey & Young	Merchandise	22 30

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

From whom purchased.	Article.	Amount.
H. T. Cowley	Spokane Chronicle	3 00
Gustave Breezeman	Lumber	12 48
Hanson & Co	Lumber	135 48
E. R. Rogers	Merchandise	6 35
A. H. Chambers	Ffesh meat	288 70
Robinson, Porter & Robinson	Counsel fee	100 00
Roudebush & Co	Flour	140 00
S. C Woodruff	Cash advanced	8 60
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	28 05
John Davis	Potatoes	6 75
George D. Shannon	Service of boar	5 00
H. Hanson	Garden Seed	41 29
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchsndise	43 72
S C. Woodruff	Cash advanced	40 45
A. H. Chambers	Fresh meat	297 10
Harvey & Young	Merchandise	15 00
A. H. Chambers	Fresh meat	280 80
Wm. Fannin	Merchandise	4 25
S P. Westover	Manure	6 00
Schwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	49 25
H. H. Tullis	Potatoes	93 96
Tacoma Furniture Co	Merchandise	9 20
James Rigney	Straw	13 12
Hanson & Co	Lumber	18 14
J. S. Wintermute	Coroner's fees	10 00
Schafer & Howard	Manure	21 75
E S Waughop	Postage	7 75
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	5 37
S. C. Woodruff	do	21 30
A. H. Chambers	Fresh meat	321 70
T. Waddell	Coroner's fees	24 40
A. B. Stewart & Bro	Drugs	8 50
Hanson & Co	Lumber	36 77
Chas. B. Hopkins	Subscription	12 00
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	22 75
Geo. D. Messegee	Capturing patient	12 00
Bonney & Kahler	Merchandise	19 84
Hanson & Co	Lumber	125 60
Rowland & Purdy	Merchandise and flour	157 05
A B. Stewart & Bro	Drugs	27 00
Washington Iron Work	Hardware	18 00
Courier Publishing Co	Advertising	24 00
R. F. Radebaugh	do	24 00
Post-Intelligencer Co	do	24 00
Sprague Journal	Subscription	2 50
E. R. Rodgers	Merchandise	7 60
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	4 00
A. H. Chambers	Fresh meat	319 30
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	29 25
S. C. Woodruff	Cash advanced	25 50
A H. Steele	Services as Asst. Supt	300 00
Total for year ending June 30, 1885		13,426 13
Total for term ending June 30, 1884		15,415 60
Total for term commencing August 16th, 1884, and ending June 30th, 1885		$28,841 73

STATEMENT B.

Showing the application of the Deficiency Fund appropriation, as provided by the Legislative Act of November 23, 1883, the same being for the payment of bills incurred previous to the close of the biennial term ending August 15, 1883:

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
	Balance on hand	52 20
Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	206 70
chwabacher Bros. & Co	Merchandise	50 15
Welters	do	20 25
Vm. Birmingham	Potatoes	46 80
.B Mann	Sponges	2 75
Lister, Houghton & Co	Iron work	7 04
Harvey & Young	Hardware	4 05
Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	182 40
A. F. Tullis	Attendance as Trustee	21 00
V. H Pumphrey	do do	11 50
C. Woodruff	Sec'y Board of Trustees	8 33
E. A. Light & Sons	Freight and wharfage	6 25
G Ward	Confectionery	12 55
J. W. Waughop	Cash advanced	17 45
E S. Waughop	Postage stamps	4 50
J. G Weller	Fresh meat	5 94
Roudebush & Co	Flour	62 10
Mrs. C W. Mero	Services as nurse	9 00
Peter Runquist	Blacksmithing	19 00
John Nelson	do	23 25
Schafer & Howard	Malt	32 50
W. H. Pumphrey	Attendance as Trustee	11 50
A. F Tullis	do do	21 00
Geo. E Atkinson	do do	5 00
C Woodruff	Sec'y Board of Trustees	8 34
James Hughes	Labor performed	4 00
G. Murray	Straw	7 00
. Coulter & Sons	Fresh meat	50 00
A. Welters	Lumber	299 68
Vancouver Independent	Subscription	4 00
R F. Radebaugh	Advertising	24 00
Seattle Weekly Chronicle	do	24 00
C. B Bagley	do	24 00
Total		$1288 83

STATEMENT C.

Showing expenses of Board of Trustees for the period commencing August 16th, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1885:

To whom paid.	1883 1884	1884-1885.	Total
A. F. Tullis, mileage and per diem	208 00	252 00	460 00
Geo. E. Atkinson, do do	23 00	40 00	63 00
W. H. Pumphrey, do do	62 15	65 85	128 00
S. C. Woodruff, Secretary	83 30	99 96	183 26
Total	$376 45	$457 81	$834 26

STATEMENT D.

Showing amount paid Officers, and Employes for the period commencing Aug. 16, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

Officers and Employes	Aug. 16, 1883 to June 30, '84.	July 1, 1884 to June 30, '85	Total for Two years.
Superintendent	1758 68	2044 65	3803 33
Accountant	794 43	874 04	1668 47
Head Warden	536 02	599 17	1135 19
One Assistant Warden	481 43	549 23	1030 66
Three Assistant Wardens	1364 48	1553 48	2917 96
One Night Warden	466 73	524 36	990 99
Carpenter	568 97	636 63	1205 60
Cook	759 04	898 75	1657 79
Assistant Cook	246 17	299 59	545 76
Baker	437 67	499 31	936 98
Outside Warden	406 72	489 72	896 44
Teamster	320 62	375 33	695 95
Laborer	303 14	3 25	306 39
Matron	458 54	524 26	982 80
Two Assistant Matrons	692 11	795 53	1487 64
Laundress	24 59	245 49	270 08
TOTAL	$9619 34	$10,912 69	$20,532 03

STATEMENT E.

Showing amount of stores on hand in the Commissary not issued June 30th, 1885.

Article.	Value.
White flour, 8 barrels	34 00
Graham flour, 8½ barrels	34 00
Corn meal, 100 pounds	2 50
Oat meal, 300 do	13 50
Beans, 255 do	6 92
Rice, 300 do	16 50
White sugar, 168 do	12 60
Brown sugar, 812 do	50 75
Tea, 34½ do	12 07
Coffee, 98 do	12 25
Salt, 1000 do	10 00
Lard, 60 do	7 35
Butter, 404 do	94 94
Raisins, 120 do	13 20
Dried cur'nts, 40 do	3 60
Cheese, 24 do	3 60
Saleratus, 36 do	1 98
Cream tartar, 18 do	7 20
Corn starch, 60 do	5 40
Laundry starch, 70 do	5 60
Pepper, 10 do	1 90
Sage, 45 do	22 50
Cinnamon, 17 do	6 80
Alspice, 5 do	63
Mustard, 10 do	1 80
Nutmegs, ½ do	50
Salt cellers, three	80
Mirror, one	88
Fine tooth combs, six	50
Scrubbing brush, three	1 13
Squilgees, four	3 33
Hoe, one	75
Garden rakes, three	2 25
Axe handles, eight	2 40
Pick, one	38
Pick handles, six	1 50
Pitch, 40 pounds	1 25
Boxes shoe blacking, five	25
Wood spigots, nine	1 35
Door knobs, five	1 25
Saw files, twenty-five	5 00
Taper files, two	15
Harness buckles, eleven	70
Gimlets, five	25
Stove polish, three	13
Mouse traps, two	20
Gross of screw eyes, one	80
Hasps, ten, strap hinges, seventeen	2 00
Brass cutters, twelve	1 80
Razor straps, two	50
Razors, three	3 75
Catsup, twelve quarts	1 35
Crackers, thirteen pounds	65
Tomatoes, seven cans	74
Tapioca, one hundred and twenty-nine pounds	7 10
Baking powders, four pounds	2 00
Curry, ten bottles	2 00
Laundry soap, three hundred pounds	21 00
Castile soap, seven pounds	70
Cakes shaving soap, twelve	1 25
Boxes candles, two	5 00
Bunches matches, thirty-three	75
Tobacco, twenty one and a half pounds	10 10
Men's boots, six pairs	33 00

STATEMENT E.—Continued.

Article.	Value.
Men's shoes, 10 pairs	25 00
Men's clothes, four suits	46 00
Brooms, three	75
Whitewash brushes, four	4 00
Rubber blankets, three	8 75
Lamp chimneys, one hundred and fifty-nine	11 13
Lamps, four	4 00
Lamp burners, thirteen	1 62
Ticking, two hundred and seventy-four and a half yards	43 87
Pants cloth, twenty-six and one-quarter yards	22 31
Buttons, one and five-sixth gross	40
Ladies shoes, six pairs	7 80
Carpet slippers, four pairs	2 00
Needles, eight papers	40
Cotton thread, fifty dozen	25 00
Linen thread, thirty-four spools	1 70
Towelling, twenty-four and one-half yards	2 60
Combs, twelve	2 30
Scissors, four	1 50
Soup plates, nine	85
Oval dishes, six	2 25
Platters, six	3 00
Milk pitchers, five	85
Table knives, fourteen	70
Forks, twenty seven	1 35
Bowls, four	40
Overalls, three pairs	2 25
Indelible ink, three	35
Table linen, twenty-seven yards	16 20
Bibles, four	1 00
Glue, thirty-five pounds	5 25
Lamp globes, seven	1 05
Washbowl, one	50
Pitcher, one	50
Cups, twelve	1 00
Saucers, eighteen	1 50
Tumblers, six	60
Goblets, twelve	1 20
Bucksaws, three	2 35
Harness snaps, five	35
Hame snaps, six	2 25
Cocoa mats, five	5 00
Curry comb, one	50
Horse brush, one	1 00
Bath brick, sixteen	1 00
Buck gloves, four	2 33
Lanterns, three	2 50
Lantern globes, three	35
Shaving brushes, four	50
Hair brush, one	50
Axle greese, nine cans	1 05
Platform scales, one	15 00
Counter scales, one	7 50
Quart measures, two	40
Gallon measures, two and one-half	50
Tin funnels, two	20
Branding iron, one	1 50
Whiting, thirty-eight pounds	1 50
Return bends, twelve	60
Hose bibb, one	1 00
Unions, fifteen	75
Tees, five	25
Reducers, eight	40
Caps, twelve	60
Pipe, four feet one inch	40
Men's coats, thirty-nine	78 00
Men's pants, seventeen pairs	34 00

STATEMENT E.—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
Bacon, eighty pounds	12 00
Hams, four hundred and thirty-five pounds	65 25
Lamp wicks, two gross	2 00
Total	$990 26

STATEMENT F.

Showing amount of Personal Property on hand, and in use, with valuation of the same.

Articles.	Value.
OFFICES	
Writing Desks, Two	90 00
Writing Table, One	5 00
Writing desks and table, two	14 00
Book case, one	30 00
Safe, one	120 00
Letter press, books and pads	18 00
Bracket lamp, one	3 00
Inkstands, four	2 00
Ledger, one	8 00
Journals, one	8 00
Invoice books, two	12 00
Subsistence books, two	25 00
Day books, one	2 00
Case books, one	16 00
Register of deaths, one	12 00
Register of discharges, one	12 00
Register of commitments, one	8 00
Register of visitors, one	6 00
Monthly summary, one	12 00
Morning report books, six	33 00
Prescription Books, four	35 00
Rulers, one	50
Tin case and straps, two	4 00
Pay rolls, one	7 00
Stationery and blanks on hand	60 00
Office furniture and fixtures	15 00
FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS AND APPARATUS	
Wagons, two	225 00
Spring wagons, one	200 00
Carts, one	30 00
Double harness, three sets	100 00
Cart harnesses, one	3 00
Saddles, one	10 00
Blocks and tackles, one	3 00
Rope	8 00
Wagon wrench	50
Halters, four	4 00
Oil, 5 gallons	1 50
Oil cans, three	30
Curry combs, two	50
Brushes, two	1 00
Pliers, one pair	30
Buttress, one	50
Carriage robes, three	7 50

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STATEMENT F.—Continued.

Article.	Value.
Wagon jacks, one	2 50
Sleds, two	20 00
Seed drills, one	21 75
Cultivators, one	13 00
Plows, three	21 00
Harrows, one	8 00
Rollers, one	5 00
Snathes, seven	4 90
Scythes, eight	4 00
Hoes, twelve	6 00
Rakes, five	2 50
Hay rakes, seven	3 50
Axes, eighteen	9 00
Brush hooks, one	75
Mauls, three	3 00
Crosscut saws, ten	25 00
Buck saws, ten	5 00
Iron crowbars, three	3 00
Shovels ten	7 50
Mattocks, five	3 00
Hay forks, five	3 75
Manure forks, six	4 50
Snow scrapers, one	3 00
Wheelbarrows, four	12 00
Hose, 200 feet	80 00
Hose carriages, one	5 00
Pickaxes, four	1 60
Step ladders, seven	14 00
Bridles, one	2 00
Spades, nine	6 75
Branding irons, one	2 20
Ladders, twelve	24 00
Chains, two	8 00
Sprinkling pots, ten	10 00
Straw cutters, one	10 00
Hydraulic rams, three	90 00
Brass valves for rams, four	16 00
One double acting force pump and Turbine water wheel	240 00
Grain chests, one	3 50
Wool cards, five	1 25
Rattan stable brush, one	75
Double tree, one	2 00
Whip, one	1 50
Spur, one	50
Saddle blanket, one	75
Water troughs, two	4 00
Wedges, two	1 50
Grain Cradle, one	3 00
Garden pump, one	5 00
BLACKSMITH SHOP.	
Iron vise, one	4 50
Bellows, one pair	5 00
Anvil, one	8 00
Hammers, five	5 00
Tongs, three	1 50
Punches, six	1 25
Drill, one	1 25
Files, three	1 00
Bolts and nuts, sixteen	1 60
Brass faucets, ten	2 00
Cold chisels, two	50
Screw plate, one	3 00
Stock and dies, two	25 00
Cant hook, one	75
Pipe wrenches, four	5 00
Monkey wrenches, three	1 50

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

Article.	Value.
Iron valve wrenches, three	1 50
Sheet Iron, ten lbs	90
Pipe tongs, two pairs	3 50
Bench, one	1 50
Iron pipe	2 50
Couplers, five	1 25
Unions, six	1 20
Reducers, eight	1 20
Tees, thirteen	2 60
Caps, five	50
Plugs, six	60
Scrap iron, 3000 lbs	60 00
CARPENTER SHOP.	
Brace, one	90
Bits, six	60
Iron shaver, one	1 20
Hand saws, four	2 90
Scroll saw, one	60
Buck saws, three	1 50
Augers, seven	7 00
Planes, five	5 00
Tongue and groove plane, one	2 00
Spirit level, one	75
Grindstones, two	10 00
Drawing knives, two	1 50
Hammers, two	75
Square, one	50
Tri squares, three	75
Wooden vises, two	2 50
Iron vise, one	1 75
Files, six	50
Chisels, six	1 80
Glue pot, one	25
Benches, three	9 00
Nails, one-half keg	1 85
Window glass, three boxes	9 00
Paint brushes, four	2 00
Boiled oil, five gallons	4 00
Turpentine, one gallon	75
Oakum, ten pounds	90
Paint, three gallons	4 50
Rivets, three gross	1 20
Strap hinges, ten	1 00
Door rollers, two	2 00
Door butts, eight	1 00
Stencils, one set	1 00
Screws (assorted), four gross	2 90
Iron gate latches, two	1 00
Yale door locks, four	28 80
Putty, five pounds	25
Water buckets, two	1 00
Sand seive, one	75
Jack screws, four	18 00
Saw set	1 25
Dressed lumber, one thousand feet	15 00
Broad axe, one	1 50
Maul, one	75
Scratch awls, two	30
Hatchet, one	40
TIN SHOP.	
Tinner's stoves, two	3 00
Soldering irons, five	3 50
Shears, two	3 50
Punches and riveting irons, twenty-two	3 50

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

Article.	Value.
Riveting hammers, three	3 00
Edging irons, five	3 75
Lead, one hundred pounds	5 00
Tin, one-quarter box	3 00
Files (assorted, ten	1 00
Pliers, three	1 25
Compasses, three	1 25
Mallets, eleven	3 30
Dustpans, six	2 40
Wire, sixty pounds	4 80
Zinc, ten pounds	1 25
Wire screening	3 00
Dippers, eight	2 40
Tin cups, forty-five	6 75
Wash basins, six	2 40
Tin buckets, eight	4 00
Tin Chambers, twenty-four	6 00
Dripping pan, one	1 00
Moulding hammer, one	1 25
Stove pipes, three joints	90
Rounding irons, four	4 00
Charcoal, sixty bundles	6 00
Tin candle holders, three	1 50
DISPENSARY.	
Prescription scales, two	25 00
Pestles and mortars, two	1 00
Pill machine, one	4 00
Pill tile, one	75
Cork screw, one	50
Cork presser, one	40
Glass graduates, three	1 50
One-half gallon measure, one	30
Funnel, one	20
Spatulas, four	1 60
Demijohns, four	4 00
Cupping glasses, five	50
U. S dispensatory, one	5 00
Drugs	150 00
Fixtures	25 00
FURNITURE, BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.	
Tables, fifty-four	108 00
Benches, forty	40 00
Stoves, (wrought and cast iron), eighteen	376 00
Lamps, seventy-four	74 00
Tin chambers, one hundred and eighty	36 00
Earthen chambers, six	3 00
Spittoons, fourteen	14 00
Bath tubs, seven	56 00
Water buckets, eighty	32 00
Towel rollers, twenty	6 00
Towels, sixty	9 00
Scrub brushes, twenty-nine	5 80
Clocks, five	20 00
Lanterns, nineteen	13 30
Chairs, one hundred and eight	108 00
Barber's chair, one	10 00
Bureaus, three	20 00
Wash stands, twelve	12 00
Spring lounges, three	35 00
Book cases, three	30 00
Razors, seven	5 25
Razor strops, six	60
Razor hone, one	50
Handcuffs, one pair	2 00

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
Muffs, eight	32 00
Ankle straps, eight	10 00
Straps, twelve	4 80
Salt cellers, thirty-seven	1 85
Wooden bowls, oak, two	2 50
Sausage machines, one	2 50
Milk buckets, two	2 00
Roasting pans, eight	2 00
Steamers, four	1 20
Dish pans, eight	3 20
Pepper boxes, thirteen	65
Slicers, two	50
Chopping knives, two	40
Sieves, three	60
Rolling pins, two	40
Steelyards, one pair	4 00
Brass kettles, one	1 00
Cleaver, one	75
Oval dishes, assorted, twenty-two	1 75
Platters, assorted, eighteen	3 25
Butcher knives, seven	1 40
Bread pans, thirty five	7 00
Tin buckets, five	1 50
Skimmers, ten	1 50
Dinner pans, twelve	4 80
Strainers, two	1 00
Milk pans, twelve	4 80
Tablespoons, one hundred and sixty-seven	8 35
Saucers, one hundred and twenty-five	6 25
Pitchers, large, six	2 40
Dough traughs, two	6 00
Counter scales, one	12 00
Tea plates, seventy-five	4 50
Tea cups, one hundred and twenty-four	6 20
Tea spoons, sixty-three	1 89
Table knives, one hundred and seventy	5 10
Carving knives, six	3 00
Forks, one hundred and sixty	9 60
Syrup pitchers, eight	2 00
Meat safes, two	10 00
Dippers, sixteen	4 80
Range, one	175 00
Laundry ranges and kettles, two	100 00
Tea pots, twelve	12 00
Tin pans, forty-eight	13 40
Stewing pans, twelve	3 60
Tin boilers, twelve	12 00
Castors, one	2 00
Tumblers, eight	40
Sugar bowls, eight	3 20
Milk pitchers, nine	1 80
Tin pie plates, sixty	2 00
Knife boxes, three	75
Pudding dishes, six	1 80
Stone jar, one	1 50
Coffee pots, thirteen	13 00
Soup ladles, four	60
Fry pans, four	2 00
Coffee mills, two	4 00
Meat saw, one	50
Bowls, fifty-five	4 35
Bakery tinware and apparatus	25 00
Wire fire fenders, six	12 00
Twenty-five combs and twelve brushes	5 50
Extension table, one	12 00
Tin cups, one hundred and eight	16 20
Rocking chairs, seven	6 30
Upholstered chairs, four	6 00

STATEMENT F.—Continued,

Article.	Value.
Dining chairs, thirteen	20 50
Blankets, four hundred and ninety-five pairs	2227 50
Bed ticks, two hundred and eight	208 00
Pillow ticks, one hundred ninety-six	39 20
Feather pillows, sixty-eight	85 00
Pulu mattrasses, ten	20 00
Wool mattrasses, fifty	200 00
Sheets, three hundred	75 00
Bed spreads, two hundred	140 00
Pillow slips, three hundred and thirty-five	26 80
Spring mattrasses, six	30 00
Counter brushes, seven	3 50
Sewing machines, two	50 00
Carpets, seventy-four yards	74 00
X Oil cloths	2 00
Flat irons, twelve	6 00
Kerosene cans, thirteen	6 50
Wash boilers, four	4 00
Clothes wringers, two	8 00
Wash tubs, four	4 00
Wash boards, four	1 20
Long wash tubs, two	5 00
Pictures and frames, forty-five	27 00
Dust pans, twenty	5 00
Scissors, thirteen	6 50
Library, one hundred volumes	50 00
Padlocks, one hundred and twenty	10 00
Yale locks, nine	4 50
Shaving brushes and mugs, six	1 10
Iron pokers and tongs, twenty	4 00
Wash basins (tin), twenty-four	12 00
Tobacco cutters, four	2 00
Stereoscopic views	1 50
Bedsteads, one hundred and sixty-nine (101 new, 68 old)	439 00
Rubber blankets, twenty-one	14 70
Wash bowls, fourteen	7 00
Organ, one	[illegible] 00
Pitchers, eleven	[illegible]
Mirrors, twenty-three	8 05
Door mats, twenty	16 00
Wrenches	.....
Mops, eleven	3 30
Extra bedsteads, six	30 00
Wood boxes, nine	9 00
Hot water tanks, seven	84 00
Wardrobes, three	12 00
Window curtains, forty	20 00
Table cloths, fourteen	21 00
Soup plates, one hundred and eighty-six	14 88
Dinner plates, one hundred and fifty	12 00
Overcoats, seventeen	51 00
Pants, one hundred and ninety-six	156 80
Woolen shirts, two hundred and fifty-one	125 50
Under shirts, one hundred and ninety-four	38 80
Drawers, one hundred and seventy-three	34 60
Socks, one hundred and seventy-eight	8 90
Boots, four	8 00
Shoes, one hundred	75 00
Table covers, one	1 00
Coats, one hundred and thirty-two	132 00
Straight jackets, eight	4 80
Rubber coats, seven	10 50
Cheviot shirts, thirty	7 50
Overalls, twenty-five	7 50
Drawers, eight	3 20
Night dresses, eighty	16 00
Aprons, one hundred and thirty	26 00
Bonnets, eight	2 00

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

Article.	Value.
Chemises (muslin, cotton flannel and flannel), ninety-four	28 20
Cheviot dresses, forty-five	18 00
Flannel dresses, ten	20 00
Gingham and worsted dresses, sixty	24 00
Stockings (knit), one hundred pair	40 00
Drawers (cotton flannel and muslin), one hundred thirty pair	26 00
Slippers, twelve pair	3 00
Shoes, thirty-six pair	18 00
Skirts (woolen, cotton flannel and cheviot), one hundred and thirty-six	40 80
Ironing tables, two	2 00
Ironing boards, five	1 00
Clothes baskets, two	3 00
Clothes horses, two	1 50
Clothes lines, ten	1 00
Hat rack, one	50
Rugs, seven	28 00
Tin bread boxes, three	2 25
Cocoa matting, fifty yards	15 00
Straw matting, forty-seven yards	4 70
Medicine closets, two	3 00
Cupboard, one	4 00
Hair clipper, one	5 00
Diamond glass cutter, one	5 00
Meat block, one	1 50
Syrup, thirty gallons	10 50
Salmon, one barrel	6 00
Iron kettles, two	1 50
Oats, fifty-seven bushels	14 25
Barley seed, fifteen hundred pounds	18 00
Hay, twelve tons	144 00
Portland cement, one-half barrel	2 50
Copper coffee boiler, one	15 00
Griddles, six	7 00
Meal bins, two	5 00
Two and one-half gallon Measure	50
Goblets, seventeen	1 70
Sauce dishes, nineteen	95
Desert dishes, two	1 25
Butter plates, thirty-four	1 00
Gravy boat, one	40
Tumblers, two	15
Spoon holders, two	40
Napkins, twenty-four	2 00
Total	$9478 37

STATEMENT G.

Showing the amount of Live Stock on hand and the valuation of same.

Description of Live Stock.	Value
Two work horses	350
One saddle horse	40
Two mules	400
Eleven cows	440
Eight calves	48
Thirty-seven sheep	92
Twenty hogs	150
Thirty-nine pigs	58
Six dozen chickens	21
Two geese	3
Total	$1603

SUMMARY.

Amount brought forward from Statement E	$990
Amount brought forward from Statement F	9478
Amount brought forward from Statement G	1603
Total value of Personal Property	$12,071

STATEMENT H.

Inventory of Real Estate and Buildings.

583 acres of land
6 male wards
2 female wards.
1 office and dispensary.
1 commissary.
2 dwellings.
1 carpenter, blacksmith and tinshop.
1 stable and carriage house.
1 cow barn.
2 store houses.
1 kitchen and bakery.
1 Assembly hall.
1 dining room.
2 laundries.
1 root house.
1 piggery.
1 poultry house.
8 wood houses.
2 tank houses.
2800 feet ¾ in iron water pipe.
800 feet 1¼ in. iron water pipe.
3000 feet 2 in. wooden water pipe.
650 feet 3 in. wooden water water.

STATEMENT I.

Showing the average cost per patient, for term commencing August 16th, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1884.

Average cost per patient for the term		$191 06 3 10
Average cost per patient per week		$4 17 19-20
Average cost per patient per day		59 7-10
Deducting from the total expenditures	$25 411 39	
Expenditures for improvement and repairs	$1658 64	
The actual necessary expenditures for maintenance, are		$23,752 75
Making the actual expenses per patient for the period		$178 59 1-5
Cost per week		$3 90 67-100
Cost per day		55 4-5

TERM COMMENCING JULY 1ST, 1884, AND ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1885.

Averave cost per patient for the year		$165 31 2-25
Average cost per patient per week		$3 17 3-100
Average cost per patient per day		45 23-100
Deducting from the total expenditures	24,796 63	
The cost for improvements and repairs	$1397 84	
The actual cost for maintenance, is		$23,398 79
Making the actual cost for maintenance per patient		$155 99 1-5
Cost per week		$2 99 4-25
Cost per day		42 3-4

TERM COMMENCING AUGUST 16TH, 1883, AND ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1885.

Average cost per patient for the term		$353 36 7-10
Average cost per patient for the term—per week		$3 61 1-10
Average cost per patient for the term—per day		51 29-50
Deducting from the total expenditures	$50,208 02	
The cost for improvements and repairs, etc	$3056 48	
The actual cost for maintenance, is		$47,161 54
Making the cost of maintenance per patient		$331 85 1-2
Cost per week for the entire term, per patient		$3 39 1-8
Cost per day for the entire term, per patient		48 9-20

STATEMENT J.

FINANCIAL.

1883			
Aug. 16	*To appropriation from Aug. 16th, to Nov. 29. 1883	$8,032 78	
Nov. 29.	†To appropriation from Nov. 29, 1883 to June 30, 1884	19,091 53	
	CONTRA.		
	By exp's of trustees from Aug. 16, 1883 to June 30, 1884		376 45
	By amount paid officers and employes		9,619 34
	By amount paid for subsistence, clothing, repairs, etc		13,426 13
	By balance unexpended		1,712 92
		$27,124 31	$27,124 31
	Balance covered into territorial treasury	$1,712 92	
1884			
July 1.	†To appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1885	$32,500 00	
	CONTRA.		
	By expenses of trustees, July 1, 1884 to June 30, 1885		457 81
	By amount paid officers and employes		10,912 60
	By amount paid for subsistence, clothing, repairs, etc		15,415 60
	By balance unexpended		7,703 37
		$32,500 00	$32,500 00
	Balance covered into territorial treasury	$7,703 37	
	To deficiency appropriation for year ending Aug 15th, 1883, (Act of Nov. 23d, 1883	$1,288 83	
	By amount paid as per Statement B		$1,288 83
		$1,288 83	$1,288 83

SUMMARY.

Total expenditures from Aug. 16, 1883 to June 30, 1884		$25,411 39
Total expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1885		24,796 63
Total expenditure for the two years		$50,208 02
Received on bills due hospital from paying patients previous to passage of act of Nov. 24, 1883, page 38, Laws of 1883. Amount remitted to territorial treasurer	$581 86	
Total net expense to territory from Aug. 16, 1883 to June 30, 1885	49,626 16	
	$50,208 02	$50,208 02

*Revised Code, Sec. 2272.
†Act of Nov. 23, page 105, Laws of 1883.

STATEMENT K.

List of employes and amount of salary per annum.

Names	Positions.	Salary per Annum.
J. W Waughop	Superintendent	$2200 00
S C. Woodruff	Accountant	1200 00
Wm. R. Fenn	Head Warden	600 00
C R Lowell	Assistant Warden	550 00
R B Cassell	Assistant Warden	525 00
A. Johnson	Assistant Warden	525 00
H. T Hawkins	Assistant Warden	525 00
D. F. Jones	Night Warden	525 00
August Wise	Outside Warden	500 00
Charles Peterson	Carpenter	650 00
John Collins	Cook	900 00
Edward Lacy	Baker	500 00
George Lacy	Assistant Cook	300 00
J R Fraser	Teamster	400 00
M. H. Hawkins	Matron	525 00
Jessie R. Fraser	Assistant Matron	400 00
Ada Arnold	Assistant Matron	400 00
Mrs. O F. Jones	Laundress	300 00

STATEMENT L.

Showing articles of Clothing made at the Female Ward during the term commencing Aug. 16, 1883 and ending June 30, 1885.

MATRON'S REPORT.

Sheets	667	Bed ticks	186
Pillow cases	546	Pillow ticks	323
Dresses	263	Night dresses	184
Chemise	314	Womens' drawers	147
Skirts	498	Flannel undershirts	30
Aprons	500	Jackets	19
Hats, trimmed	24	Mens' drawers	418
Mens' undershirts	275	Flannel shirts	168
Pants	206	Coats	284
Cheviot shirts	24	Stockings knit	306
Straight jackets	14	Towels	100
Mittens	12	Wool mattrasses	22
Rag mats	11	Chairs upholstered	4

Total number articles mended during two years, 27,192.

STATEMENT M.

Showing amount of farm and garden products.

Articles.	Amount.	1884.	1885.
Strawberries	Pounds	7200	
Raspberries	do	600	
Currants	do	750	
Apples	Bushels	100	
Gooseberries	do	4	
String beans	do	90	
Beans, shelled	do	50	
Radishes	do	810	
Lettuce	Bunches	300	
Onions, late	Bushels	25	
Onions, early	Bunches	2080	
Turnips, early	Pounds	2000	
Turnips, late	do	8000	
Corn	Ears	4000	
Potatoes	Bushels	150	
Carrots	do	125	
Parsnips	do	200	
Beets	do	160	
Tomatoes	do	2	
Squash, summer and winter	Pounds	7500	
Cucumbers	do	250	
Cabbage	do	2000	
Rhubarb	do	40	
Veal, slaughtered	do	580	260
Pork, slaughtered	do	358	325
Bacon	do	800	450
Ham	do	620	900
Salt pork	Barrels		5
Sausage	Pounds	50	50
Lard	do	200	150
Small pigs		17	
Chickens, killed		15	
Mutton	Pounds	232	135
Wool	do	150	173
Oats	Bushels	76	
Wheat	do	7	
Milk	Gallons	2000	2300
Wood, cut	Cords	800	870

It is yet too early in the season to give an account of the products for 1885. It will appear in the next report.